


202306UECM34630E3a

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Review of preview

Started on	Friday, 25 August 2023, 07:35 PM
Completed on	Friday, 25 August 2023, 07:37 PM
Time taken	1 min 6 secs
Grade	0 out of a maximum of 10 (0%)

1  
Marks: 1


The number of claims in a period has a Binomial distribution with parameters  $m = 5$  and  $q = 0.54$ . The amount of each claim  $X$  follows  $P(X = x) = 0.25$ ,  $x = 1, 2, 3, 4$ . The number of claims and claim amounts are independent.  $S$  is the aggregate claim amount in the period. Calculate  $F_S(4)$ . \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:

[Make comment or override grade](#)

Incorrect  
Correct answer: 0.315604

Marks for this submission: 0/1.

2  
Marks: 1

The number of claims in a period has a geometric distribution with mean 5.00. The amount of each claim is distributed as follows

Claim Amounts, $X$	0	1	2	3	4
Probability	0.32	0.31	0.19	0.12	0.06


The number of claims and claim amounts are independent.  $S$  is the aggregate claim amount in the period. Calculate  $F_S(3)$ . \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:

[Make comment or override grade](#)

Incorrect  
Correct answer: 0.460108

Marks for this submission: 0/1.

3  
Marks: 1

- Customers arrive in a store at a Poisson rate of 0.39 per minute.
- The amount of profit the store makes on each customer is randomly distributed as follows:

Profit	0	1	2	3
Probability	0.42	0.30	0.15	0.13

Determine the probability of making 3 profit in 10 minutes. \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:

[Make comment or override grade](#)

Incorrect  
Correct answer: 0.151879

Marks for this submission: 0/1.

4

Marks: 1

Claim counts and sizes on an insurance coverage are independent and have the following distribution:

Number of claims	Probability
0	0.64
1	0.18
2	0.18

Claim Size	
Claim Size	Probability
200	0.33
400	0.31
600	0.31
900	0.05

Let  $S$  be the aggregate claims. Calculate  $F_S(600)$ . \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:

✗

[Make comment or override grade](#)

Incorrect

Correct answer: 0.86743

Marks for this submission: 0/1.

5

Marks: 1

The number of claims on an insurance coverage follows a zero modified Poisson distribution with mean  $\lambda = 5$  and  $p_0^M = 0.38$ . The size of each claim has the following distribution:

Claim Size, $x$	0	3	6	9
Probability, $P(X = x)$	0.51	0.2	0.05	0.24

Calculate the probability of aggregate claims of 9 or more. \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:

✗

[Make comment or override grade](#)

Incorrect

Correct answer: 0.476

Marks for this submission: 0/1.

6

Marks: 1

The number of claims has a Poisson distribution with mean  $\lambda = 2.7$ . The distribution of the amount of claims(in thousand) is

Amount of claims	1	2	3	4	5	6
Probability	0.17	0.31	0.16	0.08	0.06	0.22

The number of claims and the amount of claims are independent. Determine the expected total amount of claims given that at least 4 thousand have been claimed. \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:

✗

[Make comment or override grade](#)

Incorrect

Correct answer: 10.6577

Marks for this submission: 0/1.

7

Marks: 1

For an insurance coverage, you are given:

- Claim frequency ( $N^M$ ), before application of deductibles, follows a zero modified geometric distribution with parameters  $\beta = 10$  and  $P(N^M = 0) = 0.65$ .
- Claim size ( $X^M$ ), before application of deductibles, follows a zero modified Poisson distribution with parameters  $\lambda = 2$  and  $P(X^M = 0) = 0.54$ .
- Claim frequency and claim size are independent.
- There is a deductible of 3 per loss.

Calculate the probability number of payments being greater than 8 times 1000, i.e. calculate  $1000P(N^P > 8)$ . \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:

✗

[Make comment or override grade](#)

Incorrect

Correct answer: 0.200935

Marks for this submission: 0/1.

8

Marks: 1

Losses follow a compound distribution with both frequency and severity having discrete distribution. \ For frequency

$$P_N(z) = 0.39 + 0.61[(1+0.79(z-1))^8 - (1-0.79)^8] / [1 - (1-0.79)^8]$$

For Severity

$$P_X(z) = 0.46 + 0.29z + 0.21z^2 + 0.03z^3 + 0.01z^4$$

Calculate the probability that aggregate losses is exactly 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:

✗

[Make comment or override grade](#)

Incorrect

Correct answer: 0.074

Marks for this submission: 0/1.

9

Marks: 1

For insurance coverage, you are given:

- The number of claims for each insured follows a Binomial distribution with parameters  $m = 8$  and  $q$ .
- $q$  varies by insured according to beta distribution with parameters  $a = 14$  and  $b = 3$
- Claim size, before application to claims limits, follows a gamma distribution with parameters  $\alpha = 4$ ,  $\theta = 920$ .
- Coverage is subject to claim limit of 1,950.
- Number of claims and claim sizes are independent.

Calculate the probability that aggregate losses will be greater than 2,456, using the normal approximation. \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:

✗

[Make comment or override grade](#)

Incorrect

Correct answer: 0.999968

Marks for this submission: 0/1.

10

Marks: 1

You are given:

- The number of claims for each insured follows a Poisson distribution with mean 3.
- Claim size, follows a Gamma distribution with parameters  $\alpha = 4$ ,  $\theta = 880$ .
- Number of claims and claim sizes are independent.

Derive the formula for the skewness of the aggregate losses and then calculate the skewness. \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:

✗

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Incorrect

Correct answer: 0.774597

Marks for this submission: 0/1.

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